SEPT. 13, 1855.

"ABSTRACT" FOG.

The Tammany General Committee of the city of New York, have, recently, since the adjournment of the State Soft Convention, adopted certain resolutions.

The tenth resolution is unexceptionable. It is so manifestly true, that no unprejudiced mind can gainsay it. It would have been well if the so ridiculous, that we doubt if it housed any one Soft State Convention had held similar language in its resolutions. It would have shown a disposition on the part of that section to return to all right, despite the efforts of unprincipled poliwise counsels and a pure faith. The ninth resolution is not so unexceptionable. While it asserts | uine constitutional men from the paths of truth an opposition to the repeal of the Kansas- and honor, and justice, by appeals to vulgar and Nebraska act, it attempts to screen from deserved reproach the parties who are responsible fore, to learn that it is not true that Governor for the Freesoil heresies contained in the resolu- Shannon has, at the outset, shown his appreciations of the Soft Convention. It is an ill policy tion of constitutional obligations, and his deterto defend the traitor who reviles the dectrines mination to stand firmly by the spirit and letter which we announce. The attempt to do, if it of those obligations. It will be, indeed, a bright does not cover us with confusion, will at least spot in his long and distinguished political career, involve us in ridiculous obscurity. The principal | if it has been reserved to his patriotism to still portion of this ninth resolution, is a singular in- the raging tempests which have been beating stance of this fact. Here it is: "We have with relentless fury about the beautiful head of perceived with deep regret that an interpretation our fair maiden sister, and to stimulate her to has been given to the amendment by Mr. Van | honorable ambition, to secure for herself a full Buren of Mr. Cassidy's resolution as though it and wholesome maturity in our reserved Union. were at variance with the known approbation by Aye, more-it will be a proud reflection that he all sound Democrats of the principles of popular has done something so signal in his day and gensovereignty; whereas it was, on the contrary, as was eration as the quieting of the discordant elements at the time expressly understood, the expression or which have threatened to disrupt the very Con-AN ABSTRACT OPINION, BASED UPON THE ABSO-LUTE NECESSITY OF CARRYING out fully the principles of the Kansus-Nebraska act, without inter- the Constitution has towered above all consideference from any quarter whatever." In reading rations of self, with which fanaticism strove to this we are really conscious of but one thing, invest them. and that is, that Mr. Van Buren as usual has involved the Tammany Committee in a fog. Will Mr. Lorenzo B. Shephard, the author, inform us coming from a State which too often has sent to poor benighted mortals what is the meaning of the Councils of the Nation men whose moral the expression of an abstract opinion, based sense claimed to reside in a higher and holier upon the absolute necessity" of anything? It sphere than the Constitution of our country-opseems that Mr. Van Buren was obscure in his posed as we were, and have always expressed amendment to Mr. Cassidy's resolution, and ourselves, to the policy of appointing to the Terthereupon my Lord Coke Shephard explains Lyt- ritory adapted to the institution of slavery, a free tleton Van Buren by styling his text, "the ex- | State Governor; and to that Territory which did pression of an abstract opinion based upon the not invite by its position or climate this character absolute necessity" of something. Oh! New- of labor, a slare State Governor, we say, under foundland was ever any bank of thine as foggy? these circumstances, we hall for our friends in They say that in Tammany once, when the room Kansas this political Samson of the rights, honor, was involved in utter darkness by the extinguish- and dignity of her legitimate institutions. We ment of its lights, some patriot saved a scene of congratulate them, and bespeak for them that confusion by producing a Locofoco match, by peace and tranquility which are so necessary to means of which the "old hall" was re-lighted. secure her advancement to our community of The story goes farther, and says that this cir- nations. We are encouraged to believe that comstance was the "unde derivatur" of the things are getting better, and that the beautiful name of the party. What a glorious opportunity fabric of our Government, which has been reared was here again afforded in old Tammany for a before the admiring eyes of Christendom, may yet similar achievement when Lorenzo Shepard set- be long preserved, to impart the genius and spirit tled, confounding darkness upon the wigwam. If of its liberal institutions to all nations yet we tut the match had served no other purpose than to the vail of Republican Liberty. have burnt the ninth resolution by purifying fire | It was but a few days since we had the pleato its proper limits, so that it should have begun, sure to transfer to our columns the patriotic tri-" we are opposed to the repeal of the Kansas- bute to the just and equal principles of the Con-Nebraska act," and ended there, it would have stitution of another favorite son of Ohio, now a performed an act more glorious even than the United States Senator, and destined to be one of one before chronicled.

There has ever been a proneness to sacrifice and to establish her empire needs but a few more political truth to "orthography, etymology, syn- such valiant votaries. tax and prosody." "We, the people," in the Let then peace reign, where discord prevailed, preamble of the Constitution, figured conspicu- in our favored Territory, and in the happy end to onsly in the political arena for a long time, and the troubles of her brief but truly eventful life, did ignoble battle for consolidation. "To pro- let all heart-burnings be forgotten, in the convide for the common defence and general wel- templation of the bright future that breaks upon fare," by being dislocated from its proper con- her. nection, was turned from a limitation into a distant grant. Northern publishers poured forth their editions with this frightful dislocation. The tactics now are changed. The plan now is State convention at Binghamton, in that State to use vague generalities which mean nothing or on Wednesday, and adjourned on Thursday anything; to cover up every serious question with a mountain of meaningless words. Of most infinite service to all parties in this most disreputable game, as our neighbor of the Union well knows, is the word "abstract," found in Mr. Shephard's luminous ninth resolution. It is doing more real barm to the South now than Garrison and all his cohorts. Whenever you see it in any political resolutions, and often in political articles, it may be taken for granted that there is either a "cheat" or a "dodge." It means anything, everything, or nothing. It can contract itself into the smallest space, or cover a universe. It can loom out upon the public gaze like a vast something, or "abstract" itself into nothing. The man who faithfully goes searching after its They were abolitionized everywhere else, it was meaning will soon find himself in the "limbo of varity and paradise of fools."

It seems that Mr. Van Buren's "expression of en abstract opinion" was so abstract, that different interpretations had been given of it, much to York Know-nothings. This platform we have the regret of Mr. Lorenzo B. Shepard. Some blind mortals thought that the abstract opinion | duce it. expressed by Mr. Van Buren was "at variance with the known approbation, by all sound Democrats, of the principles of popular sovereignty." Blind mortals, indeed, they must have been to suppose that Mr. Van Buren (Prince John) could offer any amendment at variance with the opinions of "sound democrats." Mr. Lorenzo B. Shephard kindly steps forward and, backed by Tammany, certifies that Mr. Van Buren's "ab stract opinion" is not at variance with those of "sound democrats." The blind mortals, not tude was, and now is, regarded as local, and not entirely satisfied, point to Prince John's celebrated declaration with uplifted right hand against the extension of slavery, whereupon has no rightful place in the platform of the na-Tammany, in a whisper, hints that it makes no tional American party.' difference what Prince John's concrete opinion is, Nothing can be more objectionable than this if his abstract opinion is fit to be published

Our especial friend, H. C. Williams, will accept many thanks for the beautiful specimens of fruit which we found in our sanctum yesterday the humble part taken by the Sentinel some time

We had almost lost sight of the major, since withdrawing from the false position in regard to he was so unwarrantably removed from the office this very matter of ignoring the slavery quesof Naval Storekeeper at this place - (which office by the way he discharged with marked | The circumstance to which we allode is as folability)-but we are much pleased to hear from lows: him, as we do to day-surrounded by all the luscious luxuries which make a country home tion on the Slavery Question," the Union made

com ortable. Such fruits of honorable employment are far better than any that can be grown under the

expricious sum of public patronage. We will with pleasure pay him the visit he so kindly invites, as soon as we can rid ourselves

of the exactions of our post. NAVAL - The United States frigate Congress, the fingship of the Mediterranean squadron, creed. Commodore Breese, arrived at Gibraltar on the 14th of August, in twenty-six days from New of the Union and the language of the "Aboli-York. She was to sail on the 16th of August for tionized" New York Know-nothings.

Mar-eilles. All on board were well. The Navy Department has despatches from Letterant John Rolger, commanding this exist door. His ship (he Vincennes) arrived at es ad ion. His ship ('h ennes) arrived at Par p dowski, on the 8th of July lest, from H and di. Japan; and the Fennimore Cooper, H. od d. Japan; and the Fennimore Cooper, seting Lieute ant Com. Win Gibson, one of the ships of the expedition.) on the 9th. All was well with the expedition and those engaged in it.

"GOOD, IF TRUE"-GOV. SHANAOA. "Sr. Louis, Sept. 10.—Gov. Shannon, of Kansas, arrived at Westport on the 31st ultime where he was serenaded, and in reply made a speech, in which he said that he regarded the Legislature legal, and its acts binding, and that he would exert his authority to enforce them. He also declared himself in favor of the establishment of slavery in Kansas."

We find the above under the telegraphic hea-

in the Baltimore Sun. We hope and trust i

return to the Senate. We were far from being

so simple as to give it our credence, for we well

hence no foundation for the ridiculous "hoax"-

even the humblest and most menlightened, upon

whom it was intended to operate. Maine will be

ticians or fanatical demagogues to turn her gen-

wicked prejudices. We should be sorry, there-

We say, therefore, we hope Governor Shannon

has done this thing. Personally unknown to us,

its most distinguished members. Truth is mighty.

From the Union of Sunday week.

"The New York Know-nothings assembled in

evening. The national doctrines of the Phila

delphia platform are repudiated, and one of

strong abolition tendencies adopted in its stead.

Among the actors at this assemblage, which is

said to have been a great failure in point of num-

bers, were Barker and Shaeffer, of New York

National Democrat, who, from being a violent

calumniator of the President, has passed into the

condition of an abolition Know-nothing. The

tone of the leaders was freesoilish, as we gather

present on the occasion. Kenneth Rayner did

not appear! The utmost exultation was mani-

of the national Know-nothings in the North

said, but in New York, and there they were sure

The above are the remarks of the Union con-

already published, and do not, therefore, repro

We are confident that the comments of the

The second of the "resolutions on principles"

"Resolved, That in the organization of the Am-

rican order, the institution of involuntary servi-

national, in its character, a subject for the tolera-

tion of a difference of opinion by the citizens of

the northern and southern States, and as such

resolution. It ignores the paramount question

We cannot forbear congratulating ourselves on

In an article entitled "The Democratic Posi-

use of language bearing a remarkable resem-

The language of the Union was as follows:

ing members of the North and the South can be no

does not exclude the question of slavery from its

We invite comparison between the language

As soon as this article appeared, the Sentinel

nal and harmonious in its organization which

the Union now so emphatically condemns.

styled a resolution on that principle.

to overthrow "Seward and his satelites."

hold the sequel!" &c. &c.

oughly "abolitionized."

of the convention is as follows:

at the overthrow of the so-called "na-

rom the reports in the New York papers.

oundness on the slavery question. may not be another of those specimens of wit The Union gave an explanation or true "con which we were entertained with a day or two since respecting Hon. David R. Atchison and his truction" of this sentence of its article; of cours ve promptly, gave the Union the benefit of i xplanation or construction. We did so in these knew there was no Legislature in session, and

pie was to abundon the Democratic nelm A.

on as the number of the Union containing this

rticle reached Richmond, the Examiner opened

pon it. As soon as it reached South Carolina,

he Charleston Mercury and South Carolinean

and other southern papers opened upon it. The

entence above quoted was copied by the Know

othing papers in Tennessee during or preceding

he canvass there, as evidence of Democratic un-

The Democratic Position on the Slavery Question, as Expounded by the "t nion.

"THESE TRUTHS WILL COMMAND READY ASSENT ND DEMONSTRATE THE PROPOSITION THAT NO ARTY EMBRACING MEMBERS AT THE NORTH AN HE SOUTH CAN BE NATIONAL OR HARMONIOUS N ITS ORGANIZATION WHICH DOES NOT EXCLUDE HE QUESTION OF SLAVERY FROM ITS CREED. The article of the Union entitled "The Demo ratic Position on the Slavery Question," ha seen the subject of so much comment that we ex-tract from it the above, for the purpose of saying that the Union desires to be understood in the above extract, and in the article of which it is an xtract, as having reference to the abstract queon of slavery.

In its issue of Saturday last the Union says: "It was not candid in the Mercury to say that we had made any reluctant confession. What we had said was, that no party could be notional if the obstract question of stavery (by which we meant the uestion whether slavery is a moral, social, and litical good or evil) was made a test of party

The proposition of the Union thus construct so far from being objectionable, is and his been universally admitted—indeed is the tritest of truisms. The article of the Union of June 3, of which

the sentence at the head of this article is an ex tract, contains the following: federacy itself. His name, in after years, will'be "We think it may be safely assumed that a found in bright record with these whose love of greement of opinion on the subject between orthern and southern men is an impossibility and in looking at the dangers involved in the que ion, and in seeking for the means of avoiding those dangers, it is justifiable to act upon the assump

ion that all hope of ever effecting such agree neat is impossible Construe this sentence as the Union desires it to be construed, and we cannot see any "danger involved in the (abstract) question. The South ms never asked of the North any expression of sentiment on the abstract question. The Southias never asked more than that the expresser nd implied pledges of the Constitution be carried

Though we cannot agree with the Union that there are dangers involved in the abstract question of slavery, we give it the benefit of its own con

We say we cannot forbear congratulating our selves on the humble part we took in drawing out the explanation of the Union.

But for this explanation how awkward would be the present attitude of the Union. Denouncing the New York Know-nothings for their resolutions ignoring slavery, and then to be confronted with its own words unexplained! If the explanation of the Union that it "meant" the abstract juestion of slavery had been deferred until now. it is easy to see that it would not meet the ready and general credence it has done.

We do not wish to be understood as being com nitted by our course towards the Union to believe the New York Know-nothings, if they say that they mean the abstract question.

Credulity has its limits.

Extract of a letter from a Washington orrespondent to the New York Courier and En-

"WASHINGTON, Sept. 6. "It is the opinion of Virginia democrats, sup osed to be informed of the President's intentions that Senator Mason will be appointed to the British mission. The place is at present a sinecure, which is a situation in which Mr. M. is capuble of doing all that can be justly expected of

Though we have always thought it best to allow such crapulous flings at distinguished men pass unnoticed, this is so barefaced and impuent an assault on a gentleman who holds, with sonor to himself, the Senate, and the whole country, the distinguished position of Chairman of our mable Foreign Relations in the Senate, that we give it a place in our columns, as its own best rebuke, nd C. C. Burr, the late editor of the New York and to show how low human nature can get down.

> HAMLIN HOUSE OPEN FOR THE BENE. FIT OF THE NORFOLK AND PORTS. MOUTH SUFFERERS.

Edwards Lester is announced as one of the lions We call the attention of our readers to a notice, published in another column, announcing that Joseph Hamlin will keep open his popular "Hotel tional" Know-nothings. The following is the platform, and may be called the finishing stroke and Restaurant" at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 10th street, THIS DAY, for the relief of our suffering neighbors in the infected districts of Virginia. The gross proceeds of sales will be given for this landable purpose. This is a noble act, worthy the enterprizing and popular Proprietor and Landlord of the "Hamlin House:" cerning the platform of principles of the New which has, since its establishment within the past year, given a new and cheering impetus to other similar establishments in this city. The elegant and convenient style of the arrangements in the bar and principal eating rooms, with the loxuries Union will meet the general commendation of the of the best qualities served up in each department, Democratic party. We are sure they meet ours. has attracted public attention, and placed the The Know-nothing party in New York is, as Hamlin House among the first of its class, and in elsewhere, in the non-slaveholding States thorthe enjoyment of a large and flourishing custom.

DEATH OF Dr. WM. B. COLLINS, OF PORTSHOUTH, VIRGINIA.

For several days past we had cause to approhend the death of this gentleman, but never recover. It has, however, been ordered otherwise, and we find his death recorded with sad authenticity in the mournful tidings of vesterday.

We are sure we will not offend the sensibility of a single bereaved heart by a word of special of the day. It pretermits a principle, and is yet stranger alike, who have fallen under the dire fiat of this king of pestilences! The human heart, when it is in the right place, is never closed to the distress and suffering of its kind. In the since, in giving the Union the opportunity of present case, the ravages of this fearful scourge has caused a whole nation, like Niobe, all tears, to pour forth these bursting evidences of na-

ture's holy working in the heart. But truly, we may turn from this scene of general gloom and drop a tear over the grave of one who was our true and valued friend. We battle over again. have known Dr. Collins long and intimately. It has been our fortune to see him under some blance to that of the resolutions of the New York of the most trying vicissitudes of this trying life. Know-nothing Convention above quoted, which He was full of honor, truth and manhood! Brave and determined, when occasion required, "These truths will command ready assent; and he was yet blessed with the simplicity and genthey demonstrate the position that no party embractleness of a little child. He united in the qualities of his mind, fine intelligence, with great him a record without spot in the several public positions which, at various periods of his life, he held. Such was Dr. Wm. B. Collins! Here our pen falters. We may delineate the virtues and bewail the loss to society and the public, expressed its decided condemnation of the princibut no eulogy of a noble husband and tender ple announced. We declared it to be the reverse father can assuage the grief of those who are

of the Democratic position on the slavery ques- most sorely touched by such a sad bereavement. tion. That it was the Abolition principle of Nonle.-The sum of \$25,000 has been conslavery. That the adoption of such a prin- mouth.

THE YELLOW PEVER.

The accounts from Norfolk and Portsmouth continue to be of the most gloomy and heartsickening character. The latest intelligence is by the steamer Georgia, which arrived at Baltimore, yesterday, with intelligence up to Tuesday oon, by which it appears the number of deaths n Norfolk during the previous twenty-four hours nding at 6 p. m. on Monday was thirty-six rom that time to noon Tuesday; few cases or deaths were reported, but it is thought there was no decrease of deaths.

In Portsmouth the panic is increasing. There were twenty-two deaths in fourteen hours previous to 3 p. m. of Tuesday, and twenty-six on Monday.

The Rev. Vernon Eskridge, United States chaptain in the navy, and his son Richard; are lead. The Rev. James Christholm, of the Episcopal church, is dead. Rev. Francis Devlin, Catholic priest, has had a relapse, and it is thought will die.

Or a party of eleven physicians and nurses, who went down in the Georgia on the 29th of August, six are dead. The wife of the Rev. Dr. Smith is dead. Dr. De Bershe, of Washington, is very ill. Dr. Morris, of Baltimore, will probably the roof of the vestibule were suspended splendid

A private letter says: "Disease, misery, and death have desolated our fair town, and if the fever much longer holds its triumphant sway, and we are not removed from this infected region, we must all die. Our friends of to-day are in their graves to-morrow.

HON. WILLIAM P. PRESTON.

We have rarely met with any letter or political paper which so completely "covers the case," as he bold and manly letter of the Hon. William P. Preston, of Baltimore, in answer to a Know nothing committee tendering him a nomination to Congress from the third district. Mr. Preston we have known heretofore as a gentleman of rare eloquence and great personal worth, and it will be admitted that the letter, which we publish below, reflects the highest credit on himself, and is in keeping with his character: . .

BALTIMORE, September 10, 1855. To WILLIAM P. PRESTON, Esq. DEAR SIR: As the time is near when the Ame ican party will nominate a candidate for Congress n the third district, we wish to know if you are desirous for the nomination. We respectfully ask of you a plain and prompt answer.

JAMES H. WOOD,

FREDK. S. GREEN, H. R. REYNOLDS

BALTIMORE, September 10, 1855. To James H. Wood, Frederick S. Green, and H. K. Reynolds, esqrs :

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your letter of this orning, I have to say that whenever any of my ellow-citizens have done me honor to ask an ex ression of my opinion on a public question, I have given it trankly, plainly, without reserva-tion, and as directly to the purpose as it was in my power to do.

My engagements at this time do not admit of ny writing a very long letter; but with great re-pect I shall meet your request by making my answer "prompt" and "plain." You seek to know whether I am desirous for a nomination by the American party as their candidate for Congress in he third Congressional district.

If, by this question, you mean to ask me whe ther I approve the doctrines of the Philadelphia latform, I unhesitatingly answer no. My politi al life has been devoted to the principles publicanism as proclaimed and maintained by the Declaration of Independence and the Constita tion of the United States. I have always been a Democrat of the Jefferson school, I be doctrines taught by that great sire of the Revoluon are mestimable to the world, and politically shall worship at that shrine as long as I live With my views I could not, without being guilty of treason to mankind, subscribe to a thich proscribes man on account of his religion claim the privilege of worshipping God ac ng to the dictates of my own conscience, and no man can rightfully punish me or place me at dis-advantage for so doing. Tyrants may claim the ody, but man's immortal mind is under the do minon of God alone. The right which I claim equality the right of all men.

The Platform in terms asserts for the Roman ing tendencies," and on these grounds proclaims "resistance" to Cathories. Many of my most esteemed friends are Roman Catholics. I have played with them in childhood-have shared in eir joys and sorrows, and associated with the prougo manhood. Many of them are now esticitizens whom I have always loved and nonored-several have for years past administered he laws which govern us, and I here assert as solemaly as if I made the declaration under outh hat as iar as my knowledge extends, the men to whom I refer have discharged their duty to God and their country with fidenty and honor. How hen could I embrace a political creed which works out the social or political proscription of ese citizens? No gentiemen!

Much as I desire to represent the District in -and I do most carnestly desire that oner-I cannot have it at such a price. I would t accept the most exalted place on earth-the Executive Chair of this Union-if in doing so, were compelled to repudiate those provisions of the Federal Constitution which declare "Congres shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and "no religious test should ever be required as qualification to any office of public trust under the United States." Even if these clauses were not in the Constitution I should be of the same

I am thoroughly convinced that a union of olitics and religion has been the curse of every ountry where such union has prevailed. It is ut ment the basis of European despotism, and would as soon think of associating God and the evil as religion and politics.

Gentlemen, belore I close this letter, it may no e out of pince to refer to a subject which, from reing misunders ood, may have given rise to the idea that I enteriamed optotons invorable to the been told that some persons believe that because I ran against Mr. Vansant at the last Congression le ection, and wrote a letter disagres lore. I feel less attached to the Democratic parts could divest ourselves of the hope that he might or would be less likely to advocate Democraprinciples. Not so. My letter to the Germans wa h-roughly Democratic, and I ran against M susual, not because my estimate of Democrati principles was any degree changed, but because s nomination was not in accordance with the

usages of the Democratic party.

Sizty members of the one handred comprising tribute to this truly excellent gentleman. God the Banimore City Convention which called the ominated him, uved out of the District-lived the Fourth Congressional district—and had no right to vote in or act for the Taird. Uswalling o endorse this i requiring; feeling a desire to a o Congress, and there being no Wing in the fire I felt at liberty to test which of two Democra constances I catered the lists and fought the bar tle-fonglit it as well as I could-and no man car transfully say that during the war I for one not ment compromised the sacred principles of D. Two years have passed away, and with the fulle t and of reflection, I now say that under similar circumstances, I would fight the

The movement was plain, honorable, shove be rd, and thoroughly understood. There was nothing in it to give cause for believing in the smallest diminution of my arta himent for Den rdently devoted the best efforts of my life, much less for supposing that I could endorse a Piation centrally at variance with the injunctions of the Constitution, wheh over and over again ave sworn to support.

aptitude for business, and thus has left behind letter you have done me the konor to midress me I have thus. Gentlemen, answered plainly the and entertain the behal that an honestly expressed difference of opinion will not lessen me in your esteem

I am, very respectfully, Your friend and fellow-cit z W. P. PRESTON

REMOVAL OF JUDGES .- The Legislature Kansas has before it a resolution deciaring the removal of Judge Elmore by President Pierce to be law, and that it is the imperative duty of the Legislature of the Territory Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, to ignore tributed by Baltimore for Norfolk and Ports- it as a flagrant osurpation of power. This resoation passed the council.

Foreign-The Queen of England at the Grand Opera, Paris.

From the Paris papers of the 23d of August we ondense the subjoined highly interesting account f the royal visit to the opera: All the houses in the vicinity were illuminated, and the Boulevards were closely packed with people. The scene in the vicinity of the Rue Lepelletier, where the theatre is situated, was of a most fairs like description. Every window was illuminated with colored lamps, and under the arch erected across the Boulevard by the artists of the opera was suspended a magnificent lustre, eight m nigh by six in diameter, of topez-color lights, interspersed with white globes of glass, resembling pearls, forming altogether an object of wonderful oeauty. Lofty stands of gas jets, placed at the corners of the streets, and at equal distances to the day. Much valuable information relative to beyond the entrance of the theatre, threw out inumerable flames of light, and rendered every bject as clear as day. The whole front of the heatre was ornamented with flowers, hangings and shields, bearing the arms of England and France. The grand entrance was hung with tapestry, and the pillars at the side bore crimson velvet escutcheons with the letters A. and V., interlaced in letters of gold. A line of fire ran clong the frieze of the theatre, and the initials of Queen Victoria and of the Emperor again stood out in jets of gas from amidst this blaze of light. Immense stands of living flowers adorned the entrance hall and the grand staircase, and crimchandeliers containing thousands of wax lights, and all up the thickly carpeted staircase similar additions had been arranged. Immense mirrors had also been disposed of at equal distances, and reflected the lovely scene under a thousand un-expected aspects. The Municipal Guard of Paris, a pied, stood close to each other down both sides of the way outside, whilst the fine men of the mounted goard lined the staircase leading to the imperial box. The whole scene was one of every Saturday morning, at \$2 per annum, payable the greatest beauty, and organized in every part with the most perfect taste. Inside the the preparations were still more imposing. The six centre boxes had been thrown into one, so as to form a large room, advancing far into the body of the house; the wooden separations from the corridor being removed, and a wide communication opened to the foyer, which is the finest in Paris. The whole of this large space was richly carpeted and hung with crimson velvet and gold, forming a suite of rooms of considerable extent. Crimson satin chairs, richly gilt, and of such size as almost to constitute thrones, were placed for the august personages who were soon to form "the cynosure of every eye." The as-pect of this box, as beheld from the interior of the theatre, was of a severely noble character. The whole of the front was one mass of beautiful carving, richly gilt, with a lofty canopy above, covered with crimson velvet hangings, embroid-ered with gold lace in the Louis XIV style, to match the rest of the decorations. At the right corner were placed the arms of England, and on the left those of France, whilst in the centre the whole was dominated by a large imperial eagle with outstretched wings, the three objects being resplendent with gold. Two of the Centgardes, in their splendid uniform, stood immovable as statues at the foot of the box, one at each side, and two others in a similar way at each side of the stage. These men were relieved every quarter of an hour during the performance, accordng to their turn of duty.

No one was admitted to the salle unless in full dress. At quarter past eight the Queen ap-peared, led in by the Emperor. Then arose such a peal of acclamations as few have ever heard equalled in a theatre. The Queen seemed quite struck by the enthusiasm of the reception, and advancing with graceful dignity towards the front of the box, she curtsied low to the multitude before her. The cry of "Vive la Reine!" was over and over agaid repeated, and as each longcontinued shout arose, her Majesty again curtsied to the audience, successively to the right, in front, and to the left. It was only after these salutes that the cheers began to subside; and then, the Emperor, the Empress and Prince Albert, who had remained rather behind during the enthusiastic reception of the Queen, as if to show that it was for her alone that all this homage and urst of feeling were intended, advanced, and another deafening shout arose, in which cries of "Vive l'Empereur! "Vive Prince Albert!" and "Vive l'Imperatrice!" were intermingled. "Gud save the Queen" was then played by the band, and another burst of acclamations followed. After the august party had saluted the audience, the Queen and the Empress took their scats together, the Emperor placing himself at Queen Victoria's right, Prince Albert being scated at the Empress Eugenie's left. Prince Napoleon occupied the sent at the Emperor's right, and the Princess Mathilde that at Prince Albert's left. The Em-Gueymard, Obin, and Merly sang the trio of "William Tell." Mme. Alboni next gave the variations of Hummel with wonderful perfection. Roger and Bonnehee executed the duo of "La Reine de Chypre;" Chyre;" and, lastly, Mile. Cruvelli sang most charmingly the bolero of the " Venres Siciliennes. It was a costume conert, and it is a pregnant fact that the audience did not wait for the applause to commence from

the royal party, according to etiquette. As soon as the musical entertainment had conluded, the whole of the imperial and royal party withdrew for about ten minues to the adje om, and even entered the foger. They also re tired once more in the course of the evening. On their return the ballet of "La Fonti" was comenced, with Mme. Rosati and Petitpas in the incipal parts, Mile. Plunket and Beauchet infucing a new pas. The last tableau was preared expressly for the occasion, being a sple w of Windsor Castle, and being designed to now that the splendid reception given to the aperor and Empress by her Majesty of England was not forgotten in France. The whole of the rincipal performers of the opera formed groups n the stage, whilst aloft high in air was to t seen a heraldic decoration, surmounted by an immense royal crown, with protecting genii hanging suspended from clouds around, the youngest and prettiest dancers of the corps de ballet having been selected for the purpose. The whole was illuminated with electric light, which produced a most splendid effect. The English national an nem was then sung in a most admirable style by Albani, Cruvelli, Roger, and the other singers of the establishment. At the first bar of the noble air the whole audience rose, the imperial party oing so likewise.

When "God Save the Queen!" had been brought to a close, such a burst of acclamations and cries of "Vive la Reme!" and "Vive la Reine Victoria!" arose from every part of the house as certainly her Majesty never heard before in any theatre. Forth rushed the spontaneous cheers with a unanimity and vigor that had in them something really of the marvellous. Handkerchie's were waived by the ladies who joined in the acclamations, whilst amongst the nale part of the audience it was absolute de-The Queen, visibly overcome, curtsied her thanks, but at each salute the cheers again broke forth, until at last as the Emperor gave his hand to the Queen, and led her away, th edience insisted on having "God Save the Queen!" repeated, as a means of showing their devotedness to her Majesty. Nearly the whole of the imperial party had already left the box but the Emperor, pausing, looked to the Queen to learn her wishes. Her Majesty, evidently ighly gratified returned towards the front. The by the movement, had been placed between the Queen and the Empress. "God Save the Queen!" was then again performed, and the enthusiasm of the audience was, at its close dis played with, if possible, increased acclamations The Queen again saluted the audience, and the Emperor, leading her Majesty and the Empress away, put an end to this most extraordinary

AMERICANS IN St. PETERSBURG .- There are present in St. Petersburg many Americans, and among them three officers of the United States army-Majors Delafield and Mordecai, and Capt. McClelland, who compose the commission sent out to inspect the fortifications of the Powers now at war on the continent. During their tour through England and France they had, I am informed, all the liberties granted them that they desired, and minutely observed all the latest im provements made in their profession. Since heir stay in this city they have been very busy in the same business, accompanied by an aid to the Minister of War, who has faithfully performed the task allotted to him, and to their entire satisfaction. Their visit to Cronstadt was an ex sedingly pleasant and interesting one, but of which they are in honor bound to conceal the particulars. It is yet uncertain whether they will visit the Crimen .- Cor. Ohio Stateman.

A Canadian money authority estimates \$2,600,000 in gold was sent last year from the United States to the British provinces.

"THE SPECTATOR." A Weekly Journal Published at Wash-

THE undersigned propose to commence about the first of Jone next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of fluance and the markets; its session; tables of election returns; the impor-tant p litical action of State Legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and cientific matter; articles on Agriculture, together the operations of the Executive Departments, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original, and selected. Its location at the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunites always to procure the latest and most reliable information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizar paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of gov-erument, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto form n good paper and new type; each number con aiways in advance. No paper will be continu beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscriptions and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C. AUG. F. HARVEY & CO.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 13, 1855.

NEW EDITION OF DICKENS'S Comes Dickins, in five volumes; price \$7 50. The Missing Bride, or Miriam the Avenger, by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth; paper 51 The Pickwick Papers, complete, 50 cents.

Just published, and for sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S Bookstore, near 9th st.

VARIETY BOOT AND SHOE STORE. L ADIES ALPINE BOOTS.-Just refrown Alpine Boots, together with a large and general assortment of Ladies, Gents, Misses, Boys, Youths, and Children's Boots and Shoe for sale by GEO. BURNS.

340 Pennsylvania avenue. Adjoining Patterson's Drug Store. (News.) TIGHT AND DARKNESS; OR, THE

Shadow of Fate—A Story of Fashionable. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents. Just published, and for sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S Bookstore, near 9th street

RT HINTS .- Architecture, Sculpture, A and Painting, by James Jackson Jarves, author of History of the Sandwich Islands, &c. Price \$1 25. Waikna, or Adventures on the Mosquit

Shore, sixty engravings, by Samuel A Bard. The Heiress of Haughton, or the Mother's Secret, by the author of Aubrey Castle, Avon, &c. Price 374 cents.

Just published and for sile TAYLOR & MAURY'S Bookstore, near Ninth street.

EAVES from a Family Journal, from the French of Emilie Souvestre, author of The Attic Philosopher in Paris. Mrs.Jameson's Common place Book of Thoughts,

Memories, and Fancies. R. FARNHAM. Corner 11th st. and Penn. av

FOR RENT_Two targe size furnished Rooms—Chamber and Parlor—at the corne New York avenue and Ninth street, No. 367

PROSPECTUS.—SOUTHERN CONSERvative Magazine.-Wh performance to for popular favor are anno The curtain rose immediately, and a right to demand the grounds upon which such show of title to their patronage is made. In ne-knowledgment of this, we trace the customs of we trace the customs of parties in the avowal of principles; of religious sects, in the cromulgation of creeds; and of persons in all pursuits of life, dependent upon the public for success, in their preparatory expositions of plans and purposes. The customs thus originating, though sometimes abused, are useful and proper, and should not be discarded. And when, n obedience to custom, new plans are proposed. those approving ought not to withhold their encouragement, as too many do, until they see that success is sure, for their aid may be needed to secure it. Such a footish policy as this jeopar dizes the plan they approve, and hastens its failure has defeated many important enterprizes, and has deprived the country of good and useful works. If a new proposition of any kind is approved by the public, the support of those approving is expected, their approval being solicited only n the view that their more substantial aid wi

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE PLAN OF THE PROPOSED PERIODICAL. THE SOUTHERN CONSERVATIVE MAGAZINE WILL ccupy grounds but fittle cultivated by American agazinists. It is believed that a field is open for periodical of a new and, in some respects, a

igher order than has been simed at in our magazine literature. In this belief, and with such an aim, we announce the Southern Conservative Magazine. The new magazine will be national and not sectional; claiming no merit by virtue of its es-tablishment in the South, but aiming at a higher asefulness and a more general acceptability. It will be Protestant, but not sectarian; opposin

gious bigotry or intollerance on the one side and infidelity on the other-laboring in its teachings to advance a closer union between the several ranches of the great family of the church. It will be political, but liberal; owing no slavish llegiance to parties or politicians, it will advocate

measures not men, and will labor only for iccess of principles. It will be progressive, yet sternly opposed he reckless spirit of innovation so rife in the

country—niming to elevate and advance, not de press; to reform and improve, not to destroy; sacredly adhering to the true intent of our gree republican theory, and laboring to advance it to its fullest development. It will be truly American in tone and sentiment,

at will repudiate nothing foreign, merely because so; believing that the good, the useful, and true ong not, par excel ence, to any favored people out are the common right of all. It will be the organ of pure conservatism.

It will encourage a high-toned literature, and lefend pure morals in all the social relations of And it will number in its corps of regula

ributors some of the ablest political and literary writers of the country.

The magazine will be printed on the finest trality of paper, with new type, and in a plair ut superior style. Each number will contain not less than 50 large

octavo pages, made up of original articles, con-tributed and editorial—reviews, political and scientific e-says, romances, poetry, &c. We promise much for the new magazine, and

we intend to perform it all, and more, if the read-ing public will give the enterprise a liberal en-TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. The Southern Conservative Magazine will be sued the first of each month, from the office of

publication, Nushville or Knoxville, Tennessee and will be furnished to suscribers at four dollars a year, or three dollars it paid punctually in ad-Publication will be day of January, 1856. Address orders to the elitor and proprietor. W T. HELMS,

Knoxville, Tennussee

ONGWORTH'S Native Wines and Brandies. -I have just received, and keep con-tently on hand, Sporkling and Dry Catawba, the Sweet Isabella Wites, and Catawba Brandy. These Wines are made from the pure juice of the grape, and pronounced to be the most wholesome Also, Importer and Dealer in all kinds of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, 181 Pennsylvania Avenue. Jan. 30—2aw3m*

TRAVELING

WILLARD'S HOTEL, CORNER PA. AVENUE AND 14TH STREET.

J. C. & H. A. Willard. BROWN'S MARBLE HOTEL, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

WASHINGTON CITY

FLINT'S HOTEL, NEAR THE NATIONAL THEATRE. No. 314. Front on Pennsylvania Av.

KIRKWOOD HOUSE. Nos. 270 and 272, Pa. av. and 12th st. J. H. & A. W. KIRKWOOD.

For Baltimore. The cars leave Washington daily at 6 and 84. M., and 3 and 44 P. M., except Sunday, on

which day they leave at 41 P. M. For Alexandria. The Washington and Alexandria boats eave ourly. Fare five cents.

For Rockville, The stage leaves the office, corner of D and 8th treets, every morning at 7 o'clock. Fare \$1. For Upper Marlboro',

stage leaves the office, northwest corner of and 8th streets, every morning at 7 o'clock For Gordonsville,

The cars leave Alexandria daily, at 71 o'clock or Gordonsville and intermediate places. For Richmond, The boat leaves the whart at the terminus of 12.h street daily at 6 A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.

Fare \$5 50. For Leesburg,

The stage leaves the office, United States Hotel, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. California Steamers.

The regular mail steamers leave New York on the 5th and 20th of each month. Persons desirous

of writing from this city should mail their letters on the 3d and 18th of each month, by 2 P. M. The Post Office.

The Northern and Eastern mail is opened at 8 o'clock, A. M., and half-past 7 P. M.; closes at 32 P. M. and 9 P. M. The Great Southern Mail is opened at 8 A. M.

and closes at 6 P. M. - The Southern Mail, as far South as Wilmington, North Carolina, arrives at half-past 3 P. M., closes at 9 P. M. The Northwestern Mail is open e Northwestern Mail is open at half-past 7 P. M., closes at 3 P. M. The Western Mail is open at 8 o'clock, A. M. closes at 3 P. M.

The Norfolk Mail arrives at 11 o'clock, P. M. closes at 2 P. M., daily, except Sundays.

The California Mail, direct, closes here on the
3d and 18th of each m. nth, at 2 P. M. The Warrenton Mail arrives at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

closes at 10 A. M. The Warrenton Springs Mail arrives at 11 o'clock, A. M., closes at 10 A. M. and 9 P. M.

Rates of Postage:
Each half ounce, under 3,000 miles, prepaid, 3

cents. Each half ounce, prepaid, over 3,000 miles, 10

All printed matter in general-anywhere in the First three ounces..... 1 cent Each subsequent ounce...... 1 cents
If not prepaid, double these rates.

Newspapers and Periodicals-paid quarterly

First three ounces..... 4 cent Each subsequent ounce..... 12 cent. And, if weighing not over 1½ oz., in the State where published, one-half of the above rates, and weekly papers, in the county where published,

Small Newspapers and Periodicals-published monthly or oftener, when sent in packages weighing at least 8 oz., prepaid, 1 cept per oz. Pamphlets of 16 octavo pages or less, & cent

Books, bound or unbound, weighing not more than 4 pounds, may be sent by mail, for each oz. Under 3,000 miles, prepaid, 1 cent. Unpaid 15 ct.

Fractions over a single rate are charged as one Periodicals, in the sense used above, are ublications issued once in three months, or

20 The California Mail Steamers sail from York on the 5th and 20th of each month REGULATIONS CONCERNING HACKS

How to Know who the Hackman is .- All hacks are required to be licensed, and to have the number of their licenses to be painted in black tigures of not less than two inches in depth, on the front and side of each lamp attached to such carriage or, if there be no lamps, the numbers shall be con spicuously painted on each side of the driver's

In case any stranger or other person teels himself aggrieved by any hack-driver, let him obtain the number of the back. How to reach him with RATES OF FARE ALLOWED BY LAW .- For each

three miles..... When detained on route over five min

tion, for each quarter of an hour de-The above are the rates allowed between day reak and So'clock P. M. After S P. M. the race of fare allowed are as follows: For each passenger for not over one-mile and a half.....

For one and a half miles, and not over three miles..... For detentions, for each quarter of an RIGHTS OF PERSONS HIRING HACKS—When

more than two persons are in a back the driver is not permitted to take up another passenger without the consent of persons already in his back.
When any number of persons employ a back the driver is not allowed to take up any other pos senger, provided the occupant will pay him the fare of three persons. Hackmen are allowed to receive a greater com-

pensation than is fixed by law if it be voluntarily

offered by the passenger; but if he receive the same without informing the passenger that it is greater than his legal fare, he is guilty of having emanded the illegal fare. IN CASES OF REFUSAL BY HACKIEN TO TAKE PASSENGERS.—Hackmen are required by law to carry all passengers rendering them the legal fare, unless previously engaged for the time necessary to trans-

port passengers offering him the fare, under a ity of five dellars. When a backman shall refuse to take passengers, on the plea of a previous engagement, he is equired to give the name and residence of the erson by whom he is so engaged, under a penalty

If it should appear that the plea of a previous ngagement was a false one, or that the information of the name and residence of the person given the hackman was false, then the backman

curs a penalty of five dollars. PENALTY FOR DEMANDING ILLEGAL FARE.-The penalty for demanding a higher rate of fare for the transportation of passengers, is five dollars for each offence; and the person paying the illegal fare may recover back the amount over and above

Where illegal fare is demanded or received of a tranger, or any person who shall not at the time have resided twelve months in the city, the pen-alty for so doing is double, or ten dollars for each

Strights.—The rates of fare and all the other conditions, terms, and penalties, prescribed by law for the regulation of hackney carriages, apply to all sleighs running for hire within the city of Wash-

Drivers .- No person under sixteen years of age allowed by law to drive any back, cab, or sleigh r hire in this city, under a penalty of five dollars. How to Vindicate the Law.—Strangers and others arriving in the city by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, who shall apply to a hackman for the use of his vehicle and be refused, or who shall be asked and required to pay over and above the legal rates of fare, will observe the number on the hack, and immediately inform the police officer whose duty it is to be in attendance at the depot. That officer will protect the passenger from huposition, secure him a hack, and pro

Any refusal or neglect by the police officer at the depot to execute the law in this respect he knows will be followed promptly by his dismissal. Strangers reaching the depot from steamposts

or other places from whom illegal fare is demanded will apply to the police officer in attendance, whose duty it is to ascertain whether the fare demanded be illegal, and if so, to prosecute the offending